

GERMAN REPUBLIC IS UPSET BY REVOLUTION; TROOPS SEIZE BERLIN; EBERT RIVEN OUT; MILITARISTS IN SADDLE; MONARCHY DENIED

ARTICLE X. VOTE COMES MONDAY; TREATY TO FAIL

Hitchcock and Others Agree
That Ratification Will
Be Impossible.

MORE JOIN OPPOSITION

Borah Offers Substitute for
Lodge Reservation Seeking to
Remove Obligation.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate
reached an unanimous consent agree-
ment today to vote on the reservation
to Article X. of the League of Nations
Covenant and all amendments
and substitutes on the calendar day
of Monday. Each Senator is limited to
a single speech of fifteen minutes on
the reservation and five minutes on
each amendment to it.

This agreement was the single re-
sult of to-day's proceedings in the way
of progress. The time was otherwise
coupled by discussion on the floor and
conference rooms looking to a
compromise that would make it pos-
sible to substitute something new for
the original Lodge reservation to
Article X.

To this end Senator Borah (Idaho)
offered an amendment to the Lodge
substitute which proved agreeable to
the mild reservationists and was ac-
cepted by Senator Lodge (Mass.). Re-
publican leader, and probably will be
substituted for the original Lodge
reservation. The Borah amendment is
simply the interpolation of a few
words, which are intended to
strengthen the assurance that the
United States assumes no responsi-
bility to preserve the territorial integ-
rity or political independence of other
nations.

Proposed Wording of Reservation.

As thus modified the reservation
reads as follows, with the Borah in-
terpolation in parentheses:

The United States assumes no
obligation to preserve the territorial
integrity or political independ-
ence of any other country by the
employment of its military or
naval forces, its resources, or any
form of economic discrimination,
or to interfere in any way in con-
troversies between nations (in-
cluding all controversies relating
to territorial integrity or political
independence) whether members
of the league or not, under the
provisions of Article X, or to
employ the military or naval
forces of the United States under
any article of the treaty for any
purpose, unless in any particular
case the Congress, which, under
the Constitution, has the sole
power to declare war or authorize
the employment of the military or
naval forces of the United States,
shall, in the exercise of full lib-
erty of action, by act or joint resolu-
tion so provide.

The interpolation was regarded even
by the "irreconcilables" as insur-
ing that the effect of the new reservation
would be the same as of the original
Lodge one. It was drafted after con-
sultation among the "irreconcilables"
and proved satisfactory to the mid-
ground, though it was not pleasing to
some Democrats who had been willing
to take the first Lodge substitute. In
fact, the most serious substitute
segment of most leaders in all fac-
tions was that the revised reser-
vation programme, but that the resolu-
tion of ratification will still fail of the
necessary two-thirds vote. This was the
verdict of Senator Hitchcock (Nebr.),
the acting Democratic leader. It is un-
derstood to be the opinion of Senator Lodge,
and it was maintained by the "irrecon-
cilables."

Irreconcilables Are Augmented.

The "irreconcilable" group was ex-
panded today, according to the Repub-
lican managers, to include two, and per-
haps four, more Senators on that side
of the chamber. Thus the calculations
on the final ratification vote had to be
revised. They show now either thirty-
six or thirty-seven votes against ratifi-
cation, thirty-three being sufficient to
prevent ratification.

The "irreconcilables" now include the
fourteen who on November 19 voted
against ratification, together with Pen-
nington (Pa.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Pre-
bysen (N. J.) and probably Hall
(Neb.) and Sutherland (W. Va.). To
these four, at least seventeen Republi-
cans who are certain to vote against
ratification must be added the Demo-
cratic "irreconcilables," Reed (Mo.),
Thomas (Col.), Shields (Tenn.), Walsh
(Maine), and perhaps Gore (Okla.).

'Pussyfoot' Johnson May Aid Turkish Dry Drive

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—
William E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson
or some other American
anti-saloon organizer, will be
asked by the Turkish Green
Crescent Society to come here
to direct the absolute prohibition
campaign inaugurated on March
5. At the meeting marking the
opening of the campaign the
presiding officer was the Sheikh
ul Islam, representative of the
Sultan and actual head of the
Moslem Church.

At present saloons are not al-
lowed within fifty yards of a
mosque. Stambul, the Turkish
section of Constantinople, has no
saloons.

MAYOR HAS 20 TROLLEY CARS

They Will at Once Replace
Equipment of Defunct Mid-
land Company.

READY TO SEIZE TRACKS

Burr Will Attend to That and
Motive Power Already Is
Arranged.

Mayor Hylan's long cherished mu-
nicipal ownership ambitions have
evolved into the determination to as-
semble enough traction equipment to
replace altogether the now defunct
cars of the Midland Railway Com-
pany in Staten Island. The revela-
tion of the Mayor's purpose came yester-
day from Grover A. Whalen, Com-
missioner of Plant and Structures.

Though the Board of Estimate has
yet to approve or appropriate money
for the city's initial venture in the
replacement of the Midland Railway
Company, up to the time it has
declared its franchise forfeited and
will order its tracks torn up to make way
for the city's own tracks, "with which it is
plentifully supplied," Mr. Whalen said.
"As to the question of power to op-
erate the cars," the Commissioner ex-
plained, "I do not think we will have
any difficulty. The one power plant
in Richmond is owned by the Richmond
Light and Power Company. We shall
make application for power to this com-
pany, and I do not anticipate any
difficulty. The operation of cars is a public
necessity, and it is logical to suppose that
a public utility corporation would not
turn down a request of this kind."

By according the Emergency
Fleet Corporation the twenty trolley
cars, ten of them new ones, the city
would have a car equipment equal to
the number operated by the Midland
Company up to the time it was
manoeuvred into financial impotency
and forced to abandon all service. And
Mr. Whalen added to his elucidation of
the fact that the fare would be of
course be five cents.

COLD SNAP FOLLOWS LAST NIGHT'S STORM

Sleet and Snow With 68 Mile
Gale Ended Quickly.

The storm that began early last night
with sleet and snow and a sixty-eight
mile gale from the northwest as some-
times of its unpleasant features ended
before midnight, and the Weather Bureau
forecast that to-day would be fair and cold
seemed about to be realized early this
morning. A rapid drop in the tempera-
ture began even before the snow stopped.
According to forecasts, the thermom-
eter was reported to register 20 degrees
by dawn.

It was reported that the storm origi-
nated southeast of Pennsylvania. It
moved across the city rapidly and when
last heard from it was northwest of
Long Island.

Suburbs and residents of river
bank cities throughout New Jersey,
alarmed by the rapid rise of rivers
during the rainstorm that preceded the
snow, were reassured by the news of a
cold snap. They believed it would
freeze up the water that has been swell-
ing the streams and causing them to
overflow their banks. Much damage had
been done by the floods.

BRYAN READY TO SACRIFICE SELF FOR PRESIDENCY

Beerless Leader Coyly Lets
It Be Known He Would
Fight Saloonists.

CONSIDERS IT TO BE DUTY

Sees No Probability of Being
Nominated, but Wants His
Position Known.

EXPECT ALLIES TO INTERVENE

German Legationists in Paris
Believe Also Ebert Will
Appeal to Council.

SEE HOHENZOLLERN HAND

Revolt Viewed as Nullifying
Offers of Aid and as Un-
doing Recent Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
and NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, March 13.—That the situation
in Germany will require allied inter-
vention and that perhaps officials of
the Friedrich Ebert Government will
appeal soon for the Allies to inter-
vene, was the view expressed to the
correspondent of THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD this evening at the Ger-
man Peace Conference headquarters.
William von Mayer-Kauffman, Ger-
man Charge d'Affaires, has offices
there.

German officials there confirmed re-
ports that the revolution was entirely
monarchist in principle, with a strong
tinge of disgruntled militarism. Ger-
man officials here spare no words of
reproach of the revolutionaries, asserting
that the coup d'etat throws Ger-
many back to the position she was in
immediately after the signing of the
treaty, and thus undoing all the work
of conciliation and perhaps nullifying
the innumerable offers of allied aid to
put Germany on her feet.

Half a dozen Germans left Paris to-
night for Berlin under mysterious cir-
cumstances. At the German peace head-
quarters, where the Legation is located,
it was said that these Germans were
going to Berlin to "investigate condi-
tions there." However, it was reported
in other circles that they were Pan-
Germanists and sympathized with the mon-
archist coup d'etat.

Couriers to Berlin Halted.

The Legation has suspended all courier
service to Berlin, fearing that papers
thus sent there might fall into the hands
of the revolutionists.

Officials of the German Legation were
not too certain that the Hohenzollerns
were not mixed up in the coup d'etat, al-
though they said that they had abso-
lutely no information to that effect.

When asked what they thought of the
probability of the Kaiser returning to
Berlin and the throne they replied:
"Well, he is not far from Germany."

They added that it was certain, how-
ever, that the monarchists would not
expose their hand to such an extent and
thus endanger the whole plot by sum-
moning any of the Hohenzollerns until
the Berlin situation was stabilized and
Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in
the Ebert administration, placed hors de
combat.

Favor Allied Aid to Noske.

Germans here expressed the hope that
the Allies would not only rest their faith
in Herr Noske, but would even extend
aid to him if he asked for it. They de-
clared that Herr Noske was the only
man powerful enough in Germany to
save the republic, and professed to be-
lieve that the sudden silence of the tele-
graph wires this afternoon between Ber-
lin and Paris might mean that the Noske
guards were getting the upper hand.

Officials of the German Legation in Paris

said they would "sit tight" and
would not even do business with the
Peace Conference until either the old
government was restored or the new gov-
ernment discharged them.

Luettwitz Continues Noske's Drastic Decree

BERLIN, March 13.—Gen. von
Luettwitz has issued the follow-
ing order:
"I am personally taking over
the executive power for Berlin
and the Mark of Brandenburg.
All decrees issued by Defence
Minister Herr Noske in ac-
cordance with the decree of Janu-
ary 13 will remain in force. The
decree of January 13 relative
to the proclamation of martial
law is maintained and extended
to those parts of the imperi-
al territory not yet affected
thereto. The state of siege
hitherto existing in the free
state of Saxony is at the same
time raised."

"The troops under command
of the newly formed Govern-
ment are charged with the execu-
tion of the requisite measures."

EXPECT ALLIES TO INTERVENE

German Legationists in Paris
Believe Also Ebert Will
Appeal to Council.

SEE HOHENZOLLERN HAND

Revolt Viewed as Nullifying
Offers of Aid and as Un-
doing Recent Work.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
and NEW YORK HERALD.
PARIS, March 13.—That the situation
in Germany will require allied inter-
vention and that perhaps officials of
the Friedrich Ebert Government will
appeal soon for the Allies to inter-
vene, was the view expressed to the
correspondent of THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD this evening at the Ger-
man Peace Conference headquarters.
William von Mayer-Kauffman, Ger-
man Charge d'Affaires, has offices
there.

German officials there confirmed re-
ports that the revolution was entirely
monarchist in principle, with a strong
tinge of disgruntled militarism. Ger-
man officials here spare no words of
reproach of the revolutionaries, asserting
that the coup d'etat throws Ger-
many back to the position she was in
immediately after the signing of the
treaty, and thus undoing all the work
of conciliation and perhaps nullifying
the innumerable offers of allied aid to
put Germany on her feet.

Half a dozen Germans left Paris to-
night for Berlin under mysterious cir-
cumstances. At the German peace head-
quarters, where the Legation is located,
it was said that these Germans were
going to Berlin to "investigate condi-
tions there." However, it was reported
in other circles that they were Pan-
Germanists and sympathized with the mon-
archist coup d'etat.

Couriers to Berlin Halted.

The Legation has suspended all courier
service to Berlin, fearing that papers
thus sent there might fall into the hands
of the revolutionists.

Officials of the German Legation were
not too certain that the Hohenzollerns
were not mixed up in the coup d'etat, al-
though they said that they had abso-
lutely no information to that effect.

When asked what they thought of the
probability of the Kaiser returning to
Berlin and the throne they replied:
"Well, he is not far from Germany."

They added that it was certain, how-
ever, that the monarchists would not
expose their hand to such an extent and
thus endanger the whole plot by sum-
moning any of the Hohenzollerns until
the Berlin situation was stabilized and
Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in
the Ebert administration, placed hors de
combat.

Favor Allied Aid to Noske.

Germans here expressed the hope that
the Allies would not only rest their faith
in Herr Noske, but would even extend
aid to him if he asked for it. They de-
clared that Herr Noske was the only
man powerful enough in Germany to
save the republic, and professed to be-
lieve that the sudden silence of the tele-
graph wires this afternoon between Ber-
lin and Paris might mean that the Noske
guards were getting the upper hand.

Officials of the German Legation in Paris

said they would "sit tight" and
would not even do business with the
Peace Conference until either the old
government was restored or the new gov-
ernment discharged them.

MOST OF BERLIN IS SURPRISED BY BALITIC TROOPS

Bloodless Coup Is Unex-
pected by Nine-tenths
of Population.

CROWDS FORCED BY GUNS

Barricades in Streets Also In-
dicate the Big Change
in Conditions.

By RAYMOND SWING.

Special Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
and NEW YORK HERALD.
BERLIN, March 13.—Germany has
moved into a new Government with-
out a blow being struck. Scarcely
more than 10 per cent. of the people
knew this morning that there had
been a coup d'etat and that the re-
gime of Friedrich Ebert had been
banished. Indeed, until noon the sub-
urbs of Berlin were steeped in peace-
ful sunshine, with the uninterrupted
routine of passengers aboard street
cars and in the underground unaware
of the drama which had been played
in Wilhelmstrasse shortly before
breakfast time.

Only when the Germans reached
Wilhelmstrasse and the Unter den
Linden did they find themselves in
the grip of the Baltic troops. There
were horses in long lines and troops
at rest before the Government build-
ings; boyish, unkempt soldiers, sleep-
ing on their knapsacks, and wagons
laden with provisions and fodder—
all in camp array. And at the cor-
ners of the street were hostile ma-
chine guns pointing at the crowds.

Curiosity Among Crowd.

The spirit of that small portion of
Berlin which knew of the coup d'etat
was one of piqued curiosity. Only at
the barricades where stilled officers
with harsh voices prevented the pas-
sage of civilians did one get a true
glimpse of the possible meaning of the events
of this morning.

The correspondent of THE SUN and
NEW YORK HERALD watched a member
of the National Assembly endeavoring
to gain passage through the military
lines to a meeting of that body.

"The power of authority is vested
in the people and their Assembly," he
said.

However, this did not get him
through the military lines.

All Ministries are closed and are
under guard.

As yet it is too early to say what
the attitude of labor will be.

DEMANDS ON EBERT BY NAVAL BRIGADE

Amnesty to All Revolutionists
in the List.

COPENHAGEN, March 13.—The demands
made on the Ebert Government in the
ultimatum presented by the Ehrhardt
brigade were: The replacement of
non-professional Ministers by profes-
sional Ministers, the reinstatement of
Gen. Baron von Luettwitz in his com-
mand, the granting of amnesty to all
persons arrested in connection with the
revolutionary movement, including Cap-
t. Pabel, who was a prominent member of
the Guards Cavalry Division.

There was no question, according to
Berlin dispatches, of Herr Ebert's re-
signment from the Presidency.

A Berlin telegram to the *Berlingske*
Tidende, despatched on Friday evening,
said that Minister of Defence Noske had
ordered the arrest of Field Marshal von
Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, but
that neither could be found.

LINCOLN IS CENSOR.

BERLIN, March 13.—Censorship on
telegrams going abroad has been
placed in the hands of Legationist
Trilich Lincoln, former member of the
British Parliament, who was deported
from England in August, 1919, after his
certificate of naturalization had been
revoked.

SEE TREACHERY IN REVOLUTION IN GERMANY

London Wonders How Oth-
erwise Berlin Could Have
Changed Hands Easily.

NOSKE WAS PREPARED

Treaty Believed Safe and Ho-
henzollern Restoration
Very Unlikely.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW
YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN
and NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 13.—The German
revolution may mean a new war over
the terms of the Treaty of Versailles,
but there is no information here to
warrant the belief that it will be pos-
sible for the Germans to reopen ne-
gotiations toward revision of the pact,
whatever may be their intention.

It is known here, however, that the
reactionaries' chief argument was for
efforts to induce a modification of the
treaty terms. The concession by the
Allies permitting the trial in Germany
of the German war criminals was con-
sidered to have strengthened the hands
of Ebert and Noske. Despite this
strengthening of the Ebert administra-
tion, however, recent news from Ger-
many has caused serious worry to offi-
cials here.

The attitude of the new Berlin Gov-
ernment toward the peace treaty is
what is awaited here most anxiously.
Although the persons concerned with
the revolt are known as the German
people have been bitter in their de-
nunciation of the Versailles pact, a de-
spatch received here late this afternoon
was to the effect that the new German
Government had declared that it would
carry out the treaty.

The correspondent of THE SUN and
NEW YORK HERALD visited the Legation
today on good authority that Marshal
Foch's plan for the enforcement of the
treaty, drawn up weeks ago, provided
for the present contingency. No step
will be taken by the Allies against Ger-
many unless there is a hostile move
by the new Berlin Government.

Reactionaries here say that the new Gov-
ernment will have tough sledding es-
tablishing itself in the face of an ap-
pel by Ebert and Noske to Socialism
and militarism.

High British officials did not permit
the news from Germany to interfere
with their sacred week end. Indeed,
there is reason to believe that they knew
what was coming and were waiting to
day they are pinning their chief hope on
Marshal Foch's armistice terms. De-
spite the German efforts to evade these
terms, it is known here the German re-
publicans were not, although figures
obtainable show that the German armed
force now available numbers more than
1,000,000 men, as against 23,000 Allied
troops on the Rhine. The German fla-
g includes 640,000 volunteers, civil
guards and police.

Despite reports that Dr. Richard von
Kuhlmann, formerly German Foreign
Secretary, recently visited the Legation
at Berlin, German officials here say
that he has been received here from the
Dutch Government that there is no possibility
of either the Kaiser or the Crown Prince
escaping from Holland. Although the
younger Hohenzollerns are in Germany
at the present time, information received
here is that their unpopularity precludes
their return to Germany in any move to
restore the Hohenzollern house to the
throne.

It was declared in authoritative circles
that an extension of the success of the
revolution will depend on the support
which the movement will receive from
the German masses. There is reason to
believe that this support will be
heavily unbalanced, as was indicated by
the recent attacks against Allied officials
in Germany.

The whole character of the revolt is
cloudy. Although Dr. Wolfgang Kapp,
former Chancellor and founder of the Pa-
therland party, he is the son of a famous
German Social Democrat who fled from
Germany and found refuge in the United
States in 1918.

Observers here were cognizant of the
growing dissatisfaction in the German
army and among the junkers, a dissatis-
faction which was manifested in attacks
recently on Allied officers in Germany.
It is believed here that leaders of the
movement deemed that the time was
ripe for a coup d'etat when the Tur-
kish Syrians and the Arabs were causing
trouble in the Near East and making it
necessary for the Allies to keep large
bodies of troops there and while the
Wilson strain on relations with France
over the President's "militaristic" charge
was fresh.

Under these conditions the barons who
have maintained their forces more or
less independently for months in the
Baltic believed that they could swing
their troops into the scale and recover
their old power. It is from the Baltic
East Prussia and Prussia—the soul
of old Junkerism—that the revolt ap-
parently springs. There is a growing
belief here that they will fall to line up
with the rest of Germany.

News of the revolt came more as a
surprise in Berlin than in London, it
was said. The Berlin correspondent
of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD
telegraphed to the London bureau of
this newspaper to the effect that Herr
Gustav Noske, Minister of Defence in
the Ebert Cabinet, was preparing a
heavy counter measure from some place
other than Berlin and his specially or-
ganized force, formed for just such a
movement as has occurred here, is
being placed in the hands of Legationist
Trilich Lincoln, former member of the
British Parliament, who was deported
from England in August, 1919, after his
certificate of naturalization had been
revoked.

EX-KAISER AND SON WATCHED TO FOIL PLOTS OR ESCAPES

Dutch Government Doubts if
Either is Implicated in
Overthrow of Ebert.

By the Associated Press.

THE HAGUE, March 13.—Neither the
former Emperor nor the Crown Prince
is implicated in the overthrow of the
Government in Germany, so far as can
be learned here.

The Associated Press was assured
today by an entirely reliable author-
ity that both Amerongen Castle,
where the former Emperor lives, and
the Island of Wieringen, where the
former Crown Prince makes his resi-
dence, already are so closely guarded
that it will be absolutely unnecessary
for the Dutch Government to take
further measures to prevent intrigue
or their escape.

It is learned, however, that U. B.
Kan, Secretary General of Holland,
who is charged with guarding the
former Emperor and Crown Prince, is
engaged in conference with the Min-
ister of Justice, having previously
consulted officials of the Home Min-
istry.

LEIPZIG FOR OLD REGIME.

BERLIN, March 13.—The Democratic
party at Leipzig has declared itself in
favor of the old Government and the
National Assembly.

A general strike has been pro-
claimed at Osnabruck, Hanover.

REPRISALS NEW REGIME.

KARLSRUHE, Baden, March 13.—The
Government of Baden has issued a
proclamation saying it does not recog-
nize the "reactionary" Government
at Berlin and will have no intercourse
with it. Gen. von Davana, com-
mander in chief of the Baden army, de-
clared this afternoon that he would
support the Baden Government against
the new Berlin Government. In an
appeal to the people of Baden to sup-
port the Administration Gen. von
Davana says:

"The existence of the State is in
danger. Enemy occupation is menac-
ing us. Save the Republic!"

MANY PROVINCES IN LINE.

LONDON, March 13.—Reports reach-
ing the *Weekly Dispatch* from Berlin
say that in the provinces a similar
"peaceful" overthrow of the Socialist
Government has occurred, except at
Breslau and Magdeburg.

Unofficial reports will appear in Ber-
lin until further orders. The Entente
commissions have special guards.

MUNSTER GARRISON LOYAL.

COLOGNE, March 13.—The workers in
the Ruhr Basin have announced them-
selves as opposed to a general strike.
The Munster garrison remains loyal to
the old Government.

EBERT MINISTERS ARRESTED.

PARIS, March 13.—It is announced
today that the new German Govern-
ment at Berlin that revolutionary
troops are in control at Munich.

Gottlieb von Jagow has been ap-
pointed Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Berlin advises say.

Dr. Schiffer, formerly Minister of
Justice; Matthias Erzberger, formerly
Finance Minister; Herr Haensch,
Prussian Minister of War, and Dr.
Karl Heide, formerly Prussian Min-
ister of Justice, have been arrested.

The Reichswehr have entered into
an agreement with the revolutionists.

"GOOD SENSE VICTORIOUS."

BERLIN, March 13.—The *Deutsche*
Algemeine Zeitung, commenting on
the situation in Germany, says: "Good
sense and reason have gained a vic-
tory over hot-headed agitators, but it
must be confessed the danger was
great."

MONARCHICAL AIMS DENIED.

COLOGNE, March 13.—A despatch from
Berlin to the *Cologne Gazette* says:
"The Government under Chancellor
Kapp will say in its programme to be
filled the Treaty of Versailles. It gives
emphatic assurances that the Govern-
ment has no reactionary or monarch-
ical aims."

COLLAPSE OF NEW REGIME PREDICTED

Ebert Government Issues
Manifesto in Dresden.

BERLIN, March 13.—The old Govern-
ment in Dresden, Saxony, has issued a
manifesto in which it denounces the in-<